

South Carolina Leader.

H. JUDGE MOORE, Editor.

"First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."—Paul

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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The Leader.

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Advertisements.—The LEADER has the largest circulation of any weekly paper in the Southern States, circulating extensively in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; thereby rendering it a valuable medium for those having goods to dispose of.

Rates of Advertising:—For one Square of Ten Lines, one insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, \$1.00. A liberal discount made to yearly, half yearly, and quarterly advertisers. Advertisements conspicuously displayed by special agreement.

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The LEADER can be obtained at the stores of T. W. Carbone, corner of Beaufort and Elizabeth Streets; and at Simons & Denig, Market Street, opposite Anson.

S. M. DeLoach & Co., 27 Park Row, N. Y., and 4 State St., Boston; and Evans & Leach, 119 Nassau St., New York; for Washington St., Boston, are our authorized Agents. In these places, collect Subscriptions and Advertisements for this paper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 line	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
2 line	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
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7 line	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
8 line	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
9 line	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
10 line	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95

15 percent higher for special Notices.

PREMIUMS

Being desirous of extending the circulation of the LEADER, we have been induced to offer the following list of premiums, which is in every way worthy the attention of those who might desire to devote their attention to encouraging their sales.

1. To any one sending in the name and each of one hundred and twenty subscribers, we will present one **Splendid Organ**.

2. To any one sending in one hundred subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of the best **Splendid Melodeons**.

3. To any one sending in seventy-five subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of our best **Sewing Machines**.

4. To any one sending in fifty subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of **Holmes & Gould's** **Complete set of Chamber Furniture**.

5. To any one sending in thirty-five subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of our best **Sewing Machines**.

6. To any one sending in twenty subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of our best **Railway Time-keepers**.

7. To any one sending in fifteen subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of our best **Splendidly bound Bible**.

8. To any one sending in ten subscribers, with the cash, we will present a **Album**.

9. To any one sending in five subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of our best **Greeley's American Conflict**.

10. To any one sending in three subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of our best **Family Gem Sewing Machine**.

11. To any one sending in two subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of our best **Abraham Lincoln**.

12. To any one sending in one subscriber, with the cash, we will present one of our best **Triumph of Freedom**.

13. To any one sending in one subscriber, with the cash, we will present one of our best **DR. T. J. BECKER**.

Consulting Physician.

He has located himself at No. 70 Coming Street, where he will be happy to attend to calls for medical attendance. Particular attention paid to all Chronic Diseases.

Office hours, from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 3 to 7 p.m.

ROBERT STEVENS, FAMILY GROCERY, 444 King Street

Wishes to call the attention of the public to his assortment of goods. They will always find a large assortment on hand, which will be sold as reasonable as at any other house in the city. Give us a call, and see the stock. Prompt attention paid to all.

2 Oct. 11. **R. L. HARNEY, Factor & Commission MERCHANT, BOYCE'S SOUTH WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.**

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Send for circular. No experience necessary. Bankers, Cashiers, and Treasurers of all Banks, and all other persons, send for sample—Gold, Vermont.

W. B. NASH & CO., Grocers & Commission Agents, COLUMBIA, S. C.

WE WILL BUY AND SELL ALL kinds of Country Produce, and attend to all orders from our friends in the country. Agents for Wilson Cook, Greenville; B. Baker, Newbury; Paul Poinsett and John Bonum, Charleston; Edm. W. B. Nash, P. PICKENS, L. WIMBUSH.

NEW Restaurant & Boarding House COLUMBIA, S. C.

W. J. THOMAS HAS OPENED ON Cereals Street, just below the State House, where he hopes by faithful attention to business to meet a share of public patronage. **MEALS AT ALL HOURS.** Feb 3 3m 18

BREAD, BISCUITS & CAKES.—The public that has commenced the Bakery of Bread, Biscuits and Cakes, at Mary Street, between Meeting and Nassau. He is prepared to supply Bread to any part of the city. He possesses the art of making light, wholesome bread, and those who are careful should give him a call. **ANTHONY EASTON** Baker.

CHARLES MACBETH, JR., LONO STATION. (Near Eastern Railroad.)

Is prepared to furnish all kinds of dressed or undressed

LUMBER, BRICK, LIME & CEMENT, At the lowest rates.

Orders left with **RIGGS & CO.,** Corner East Bay and Broad Sts., or to Charles Bentum, 174 Coming St., where orders will be promptly attended to.

HOLMES, GOULD & CO., 32 PLATT STREET, NEW YORK, AND 188 HANOVER ST., BOSTON.

Dealers in every variety of Walnut, Mahogany, Rose Wood and Fanned.

CHAMBER SUITS:—Also, styles of **UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.** Which are offered at the lowest market rates. January 5 11

HIGHEST PREMIUM presented by Mass. Charitable Society, 1865.

A great chance for Young Men out of employment.

20,000 BOXES SOLD IN 2 WEEKS. IT'S NO HUMBUG! WHAT! WHY! Crane's Grease Extr. &c.

This compound thoroughly extracts Grease, Pitch, Tar, Oil, &c., from cotton, woolen, and all other kind of goods, without the least injury to the fabric. It is for removing grease from coat collars, and other clothing, carpets, &c. Twenty thousand boxes sold in the streets of Boston in four weeks, in a quantity of a hundred and fifty thousand. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by **A. C. CRANE & Co.,** 139 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Information as to its value to be obtained at this office. Dec 24 12

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The sum of five hundred dollars will be paid for any information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who have murdered Benjamin Maxwell, on King Street, Charleston, on the night of Feb. 21st, 1866. **MANY CITIZENS.**

ATTENTION! Masons, Odd Fellows, & Members of U. L. A.

I WILL send a Solid Gold Masonic or Odd Fellows Pin on the receipt of \$2. I will send a Gold Plate U. L. A. Pin on the receipt of 75 cts. I will send the Memorial Medal of President Lincoln, giving the date of his birth, maternal and assassination, suspended by an American flag, for 20 cents.

ARTISTS WANTED!—For whom special inducements are offered.

B. F. HAYWARD, Manufacturing Jeweler, 208 Broadway, N. Y. Parties desiring the above can leave their orders at the Leader office. Jan 15 3m 15

WOOD DEPOT & FACTORY. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED a lot situated East end of Calhoun Street, for the purpose of buying and selling Wood and Shingles, will always keep on hand prime quality of OAK and WHITEWOOD, CYPRESS SHINGLES and GRAVEL, also Hay and Grain at market prices.

Will attend to the purchase or sale of any Commodity, and is General Factor for Cooper, Ahlbeys and various Rivers and provinces. Orders from friends in the country for the purchase of Cotton Seed will be promptly attended and despatched. Charleston, Feb 22. **STEPHEN J. MAXWELL.**

SAWYER'S Crystal Washing Blue.

EDWIN WEBSTER & CO., Sole Agents for the City of New York. No. 32, PLATT ST., (near William.)

The quality of this Blue is unequalled. Being purely vegetable, it will not injure the finest fabrics, and discolors no freely in water as is entirely prevented. The quantity in each box is much greater than many other kinds of Blue put up in boxes. One small box is equal at least to one quart of liquid Blue.

There is no danger from freezing, as in the case of liquid Blue. With our patent box there is no waste, and no accident can occur as the Blue is used without removing the cover.

For neatness and convenience it surpasses all other kinds of liquid or box Blue. Jan 15, 1865. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists

DR. R. LIBBY, Sen., has resumed his practice. Residence, 42 Beaufort Street; Office, 101 Meeting Street, at Pinn & Barn's Drug store.

RECEIVED BY O'NEAR & FENWICK, a lot of COTTON from St. Helena Island. Also just received, 20,000 SHINGLES. Dec 25

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. Lowe's Improved Printing Presses are the best and cheapest portable press and job press ever made, and have been awarded all the Medals. You will find a press a source of pleasure and profit by printing for yourself or neighbors. Many persons are

SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in an acre or a half, with a small outlay for press and types. The press is so simple a boy or girl of twelve can do ordinary and fancy printing with ease. Cards, bill-heads, labels, receipts, circulars, &c., can be printed at a trifling expense.

Price of Presses: \$10, \$16, \$21 and \$30. Price of Printing Office, including Press, \$25, \$35, \$45 and \$75. Send for a circular to the

LOWE PRESS COMPANY, 25 Water Street, Boston.

All information as to the above may be obtained at this office. Dec 24 12

POETRY. DRESSING FOR CHURCH.

Has anybody heard the bell— You know it, I know full well— It never dings in time— For merry's sake, come help me, Luce— It makes my toilet very spruce— This silk is quite sublime!

Here, see this gaiter for me, do— "A hole!" you say? please take the shoe! Please, Luce, try and hide it; Just think it's Sunday, and my soul, I cannot wear it with a hole!

The pen will surely spy it! They're always peeping at our feet; (They ought to be sure, they needn't peep. The way we hold our dresses!) It'll disappoint them, though, to-day; And cross myself, pray, did you say? Don't laugh at my distresses!

Now, Luce, pray, feel my waterfall. Do you think it large? 'Tis it too small? What further things does this give? My rats and mice, do I know I am late— They're Willie, as I live!

How splendidly this silk will match! I please hand my "self-adjusting bustle," "My coronet and my hair!" There now, I'll take five skirts or six— Is Luce, Luce, and help me fix. You know I cannot stoop!

"How shall I say my prayers to-day?" As if girls went to church to pray! How can you be so foolish? Here stamp this ribbon in evidence— "What for?" to paint, you silly one— Now, Luce, don't be malicious!

Now, then, my hat—how he abhors This thing—it's as big as all our hats— The fruitful sugar-cane! Thank heaven, my waist is handsome too. Pray enough to be, I know— Straighten this horrid hoop!

My handkerchiefs and gloves you'll find Just in that drawer. Love, are you blind? "Do my dress trail?" It's all the fashion now, you know. I'll do the paint and powder show? Through my hair, you say?

Shall you, my dear, I believe I'll dress it. The saints be praised, the day of rest Comes only once in seven; For it on all the other days! This trouble I should have to fix, 'Til never get to heaven!

DREAMS. A beautiful dream came to me— A beautiful dream of the beautiful sea— Of her, whom the summer birds sang to as they sang.

She their true worshippers, Where the wild roses stir; Trilling their notes 'till the wood echoes ring; O, in what dreams divine.

Both her dear image share, When at night, laid out 'till the dawn of day, Folds this fond guest 'neath its raven-like wings.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

A very valuable and time-worn relic of bygone days of our happy republic is now, and has been for some years past, in possession of the owner, who is now, and was heretofore, a resident of this city, and which relic he appreciated very highly on account of the legend connected with its history. viz., a sword-cane of great antiquity, originally the property of Dr. Wm. Bane, the beson friend of the late Francis S. Key, Esq., the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," that beautiful and soul-stirring ode, that will last till time shall be no more.

During the war of 1812 and long subsequently, Dr. Bane, the original owner of the relic to which we allude, resided in his splendid mansion in Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County, Md., where he lived, in alliance as a wealthy Cavalier and tobacco merchant, with all the hospitality of a Southern planter to boat.

The British fleet, on its way up the Chesapeake Bay to bombard Fort Mifflin, and afterwards take the national capital, which he did, put in at Benedict and made a race as far as the town of Marlboro' in the night, where the officers were hospitably entertained at the residence of Dr. Bane, whose cellar and larder, like other southern planters, were luxuriously supplied with the necessaries and luxuries of life.

After his entertainment of the party, they returned towards their boat, and their kind host, Dr. Bane, to his sleeping apartment to repose during the evening. But in this he was disappointed by the return of his guests, who just then discovered that he, the Doctor, was not a friend to the enemy, as they had erroneously supposed, but quite the contrary; and they accordingly very unceremoniously took him from his bed (not even allowing him time to arrange his toilet), and mounted him *en suite* on a mule taken from his stable—without even the luxury of a saddle—and placed him on board one of their frigates. His friend Francis S. Key, Esq., on hearing the above facts, proceeded immediately to plead for his release, as Mr. Key was a man of great eloquence and influence. But he, too, shared the same fate, and he was retained a prisoner in company with his friend Dr. Bane, while the fleet in the meantime proceeded to Fort Mifflin, on which they commenced the bombardment, which ended from Mr. Key's sublime sentiments so beautifully expressed by him while pacing the deck of the frigate during that terrible night, which at the dawn of the following day he thus begins by saying, "O say, have you seen by the dawn's early light," &c. After the unsuccessful attempt on the fort he and his friend, Dr. Bane, the owner of the relic, were liberated, and the pencilled copy of the verses which he had composed on the occasion first made its appearance in the Baltimore Gazette, or some other paper then published in Baltimore. But since then many thousand copies have been issued from other presses that will immortalize the author as a poet and a patriot.

After the death of Dr. Bane, the owner of this valuable relic of which we speak (the sword-cane), became by inheritance the property of Capt. Clement L. Hilliary of Mount Retreat, near Bladenburgh, that renowned place for races and settling of points of honor" by single combat, whose physician—Captain Hilliary's and that of his amiable family—the present owner of the cane then was found, as a token of special regard, was presented to him as a gift, with the injunction that, should he be survived by his then living brother, Charles, eight years older, it should be bequeathed to him. In the course of events, in 1858, Charles died, and the obligation imposed was of course annulled; and, in order to make it correspond with his own altitude which is less by many inches than that of Dr. Bane, the original owner, who over six feet, he had it modernized and reduced to the length of an ordinary walking cane instead of a staff, as it was then very long, as all then were—as for instance those of Washington and Franklin, still preserved in the National Institute. This cane, being furnished with a heavy iron top on the lower extremity, the only practical use to which the owner ever applied it (apart from a walking-cane) was to make holes in the beds of his beautiful garden in Bladenburgh in which to insert cabbage and other plants in his horticultural operations. This was a neat approach to turning the sword into a ploughshare.

And now, after all the "vicissitudes by flood and field" which the venerable relic had passed, it came well nigh being captured, with its present owner, who was a medical officer on duty on the eastern shore of Virginia, near Cherry Point, shortly before the close of our national struggle, which has happily ended, never, we trust, to be renewed. In crossing from Cherry-stone Landing to Fort Monroe, he, with his colored servant, had to take quarters on board the steamer "Jolo," then lying at the wharf, from whence he took the mail boat on the next day, when soon after the "Jolo" and "Titan" were captured with all on board, who fell into the hands of the enemy, by which lucky incident he and his servant had the good fortune to escape, together with the walking-cane, otherwise all might have been consigned to Libby Prison or Castle Thunder for an indefinite period. The history of this interesting relic was given by request to the editor of the Old Dominion more than one year since, and the publishers of which offered \$50 for the possession of so valuable a relic, which was refused, with the remark that although low in funds, his patriotism was not below par; but his so many naval and military officers were competitors for its possession, and the present owner having no male heir to inherit it, he would gladly all by putting it up at a raffle, \$5 each, which would all no doubt have been readily taken, as a number were, but ere the final day arrived, behold the relic was *non est*—it was strayed, or stolen, and subsequently found some months after in a gunsmith's shop in Portsmouth, Va., where it was released, and more highly prized by its temporary absence. It is simply a large mahogany, surmounted with an ivory head, on the centre of which is a circular gold plate with the timeworn initials "W. B." very neatly corresponding with those of its present owner, W. D.—which is a singular coincidence—and who by a heavy pecuniary loss by the hands of the midnight robber during the last year in Portsmouth, now proposes to repair it in part by offering to raffle this valuable treasure when a sufficient number of chances are taken to dispose of it in this way, which will also afford the patriotic lovers of antiquity an opportunity of obtaining the prize and, at the same time, contribute to repair the pecuniary loss recently sustained by the present owner. It can be seen, as also the rest, at the billiard room of the "Citadel," No. 430 King Street, Charleston, March 27th, 1866.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association. Condition of the Iron Industry. The American manufacturer, the American Farmer's bill, and only really good currency. But, which market for American Farmers a fund.—Congress directed from its most important duties by subsistence of British Cotton and the low Gold-Silver interests. The duty of Congress. No. 30.

Washington, March 24, 1866.

The meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, in this city on the 23rd ultimo, had a desirable effect in calling the attention of Congress, in a slight degree, from the great subject of reconstruction, to the far more important of the imperative requirements of the great industrial interests of the whole country.

When it is considered that the American Manufacturer is the American Farmer's best, and only really good, customer, it is readily seen that their interests are identical. When it is considered that from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the cost of the American manufactured goods is paid for American labor, to be paid in turn for American food and clothing, it is difficult to account for the apathy exhibited by nearly all our members of Congress, excepting always Messrs. Kelley and Grinnell, of the House, Mr. Sprague of the Senate, and a few others who are ever truly alive to the needs of the American farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, laborers and busy add, to the transient needs of the whole people.

Three million six hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars worth of foreign goods were thrown in to the New York market during the week ending the 22nd of last month. Fifty-one million seven hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and fifty-six yards of cotton and woolen cloths were imported to this country from England alone, during the month of November last. About ninety hundred thousand dollars worth of iron and steel was imported in the United States during the year ending June last. A large portion of these goods must be paid for, either in Gold or in U. S. Bonds at 25 per cent below par and at a high rate of interest.

Now I may be permitted to ask, what part of the gold and bonds that our present policy force us to send these wealthy British manufacturers will be paid in turn to American workmen, to be again paid to American farmers food, and American manufacturers for food?

Great Britain has promised time and again to take our grain in full payment for all the goods we would purchase of her. But she has not kept her promises in this or any other respect. Upon this point the Philadelphia North American and U. S. Gazette, of the 17th inst., says:—

"While pressing her goods upon our market and evading duties by false invoices, she bought her breadstuffs chiefly elsewhere. She could buy a little cheaper from the Danubian principalities, where the hours subsisted on black bread and worked for a compensation even lower than that doled out to the British operatives,—or from Egypt, where the half-baked fallow gathered luxuriant crops when the Nile-floods were favorable—or from the fields of Isle Paragual. Were we to buy from her twice the amount of our present liberal purchases, she would refuse to take in exchange one bushel of grain more."

The effect of this gigantic importation of the products of foreign labor, foreign fuel and capital, is seen in the reports of the American Iron and Steel Association at their meeting at Chicago in May 1865, and confirmed at their meeting in this city on the 23rd of last month.

At the Chicago meeting W. B. Rogers, of the Chesapeake Iron Works, said they would pay operations as soon as the present stock of materials is exhausted. C. Grant of Ohio, reported four rolling mills with a capacity of sixteen thousand tons per annum, but all idle now; also forty blast furnaces, one half of which are idle. The furnaces on and near the Allegheny river Pennsylvania, number about twenty, with a capacity of one hundred thousand tons per annum. Only eight of which are in operation. Out of nine blast furnaces in the State of Missouri, making annually about fifty thousand tons when in full blast, only three of them are in operation. Of four blast furnaces near Detroit, only one is in operation. Pittsburg has twenty-five rolling mills, with a capacity of producing three thousand tons of finished iron and nails per annum; only about one fourth of them are in operation. Only two of the five blast furnaces in the same city being in operation.

Reports from New York and other districts represented in the Convention, showed a uniformly depressed condition with hardly an exception; all this in May, '66.

At the regular meeting of the Association in this city six months later we find that:—

"The statistics of the trade of 1866 will show a decrease in the production of Iron compared with the returns of 1864. For several months during the past year a majority of our rolling mills, forges and furnaces, altogether or in part ceased operation. This caused a temporary demand for iron, which resulted in a revival of the trade towards the close of the year, and many works resumed operations; owing, however, to the great cost of production, caused by the high price of labor and increased taxation, the producers could not be added at remunerative prices in a market regulated by a foreign supply. As a consequence, a large number of rolling mills in Pittsburg and vicinity have ceased operations since the beginning of the present year. The

proprietors of many establishments which have been standing idle since last summer express satisfaction that they were not tempted into starting their fires by the delusive promises of a remunerative trade held out last autumn.

A comparison between the two past years shows a decrease of over thirty per cent in the production of Iron in the United States. Of 118 furnaces and rolling mills reported only 56 are in operation, leaving 62 of our largest American Iron works idle, while the furnaces of Great Britain are all in full blast. Thus throwing thousands of American workmen out of employment.

It is to be remembered in this connection, that one hundred thousand employed workmen in these American manufactories furnish a market for more American farm produce than the whole British nation. Without unemployed workmen the case is different; they crowd other avenues of employment, especially the agricultural where instead of being purchasers they become competitors.

My published letter of 19th of August last quoted from a letter, then just received from a distinguished American in England, the following:—

"Great efforts will now be made by English capitalists and manufacturers to induce us to reduce our tariffs, and permit them to do all our manufacturing. They are beginning to stir this matter already. Our warm personal friends will be put forward to move the matter—such men as stood by us during the War, I have seen decisive evidence of this purpose here. They will struggle hard to break down our tariff. See if this does not prove true. There will be a terrible pressure upon our Government."

It seems therefore that the efforts made by the British capitalists have been, thus far, successful in preventing any action by Congress, for the relief of the industrial interests of our country.

I have felt however in the final triumph of truth. We have never had a more patriotic Congress than at the present time; but the British, Confederate, and late Confederate interests are continually introducing vexing questions to divert its attention from the all important work to be done, which is to lift a portion of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of American farmers and manufacturers, where it now rests, and place it on the broad shoulders of the British manufacturers, where it rightfully belongs. In other words, to protect American free trade and the British monopoly. With great respect

D. D. CORK.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.—Prof. D. H. Mahan of West Point, under whose tuition Grant and Sherman were when at West Point, publishes a letter giving some reminiscences of their student life, from which the following extract is taken:

"Grant always showed himself a clear thinker—a steady worker. He belonged to the class of competently strong men who want to get their work at once, and kept at it until finished, never being seen, like the slack-tongued class, yawning, falling on their shoulders over their work, and looking as if just ready to sink down from mental torpidity.

Sherman was the reverse of this in manner. Eager, impetuous, restless, he always worked with a will. Being one of those who Byron says:—"Quiet to quiet, souls 'tis a bill." It wasn't at work he was in for mischief. If, while explaining something to his class on the black-board, I heard any slight disturbance, denoting some fun, I was seldom wrong in turning round in holding up my finger to Mr. Sherman. But one was more than repaid for my annoyance of this kind, by his irresistible good nature, and by the clear thought and energy he threw into his work. That he should accomplish something great, I was prepared to learn. But not so in Grant, whose round, cheery, boyish face, though marked with of character and quiet manner, gave none of that evidence of what he has since shown to possess. Grant's mental machine is of the powerful low pressure class, which condenses its own steam and consumes its own smoke, and which pushes steadily forward and drives all its objects before it. Sherman's belongs to the high pressure class, which lets off with a puff and a cloud, and dashes at its work with resistless vigor, the result of a sound boiler and plenty of fuel. The question is often put to me whether I look upon Grant and Sherman as great men. To this there is but one reply. Positively alone when the clouds raised by passion, prejudice and partisanship shall have been dissipated, truth revealed in all her distinctness, will be competent to pronounce upon this point. But if great deeds, the result of high mental and moral powers, of magnanimity and generosity toward public and private enemies, are characteristics of greatness, then cannot the mood of this enabling potent be withheld, in our day, from either of these men."

At an evening party, Ferrold was looking at the dancers. Seeing a very tall gentleman waltzing with a very short lady, he said to a friend, "Humph! there's the male dancing with the mule-stone." He who greedily seeks honors and riches, may be compared to a man suffering from thirst which he tries to quench with the waters of the sea, the more he drinks, the more he wants to drink, until at last he dies of drinking it.

Why is president Johnson like mount Chimborazo in south America, because he is the loftiest of the Andes. Do you see it? Why ought Andrew Johnson to be more grateful to the Democrats than to the Republicans? Because Democrats made him president while the Republicans only made vice president.